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19		Special Master Cathy Yanni
20		
21	Proceedings recorded by m	mechanical stenography; omputer-aided transcription.
22	cranscript produced by ec	inputer araca cranscription.
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TUESDAY, JUNE 25, 2019, 1:03 P.M. 1 2 THE COURT: All right. Everyone can be 3 seated. 4 THE CLERK: If anyone has a phone or an iPad or anything really close to the mic, if you would 13:03:53 5 6 pull that back. That causes the static. 7 THE COURT: All right. We're reconvening in the opioid MDL. 8 9 This is sort of what we call the roadmap 13:04:12 10 presentation. I've invited each side or each group to 11 discuss for the Court the summary judgment motions they 12 have filed or plan to file by Friday's deadline to 13 suggest to the Court how they interrelate and, most 14 significantly, to prioritize them because I've told both 13:04:40 15 sides if we get inundated with dispositive and Daubert 16 motions, that, of course, the Court will review them all, 17 but most would be denied without opinion. 18 So I need some quidance, so I appreciate 19 the presentations that we're about to receive. 13:04:56 20 So I don't know if the format was the 21 plaintiffs first or defendants first or how do we do it. 22 It really doesn't -- yes, Mr. Lanier. 23 MR. LANIER: Yes, Your Honor. I believe 2.4 plaintiffs are to go first. 13:05:12 25 THE COURT: All right, fine. We'll go to

1 the plaintiffs' side.

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MR. LANIER: Thank you. May it please the Court, Your Honor.

Our desire is to follow assiduously your directions, and so we are here to roadmap and give you information on three points. We are not here to argue substance or try to poison the well, if it were, on any of these.

THE COURT: I don't think you'd poison it, but I appreciate that, that the purpose is not for argument.

MR. LANIER: Yes.

THE COURT: If I need that, I'll get it way down the road.

MR. LANIER: With that admonition in mind, Your Honor, the first item that I want to inform the Court about is we have pleaded fraud.

Fraud, we believe the activities of fraud that we would try to prove are activities that are subsumed within other actions, including RICO and the Ohio statutory RICO equivalent. And so we will be dropping the fraud claims.

That will remove one of the summary judgments of the defendants, and it's something that I'm delighted to be able to tell the Court is the beginning

of us continuing to trim down what we've got.

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With that announcement, Your Honor, that leaves us with two other things on the agenda that you've given us. One is roadmapping the summary judgments, and the other is the *Daubert* motions.

On the summary judgment motions, Your Honor, we anticipate filing three. We would prioritize them in the following manner.

The first in priority is a partial adjudication of duties under the Controlled Substances Act. This is basically our motion to counter the argument of "I'm just a truck driver," that a number of the distributors especially seem to make.

We anticipate filing that because we believe that it will help direct not only settlement issues, but it will help direct the trial itself and streamline the trial if we all have a common understanding of the duties under the Controlled Substances Act that are relevant for our case.

The second motion that we anticipate filing on summary judgment is a partial summary judgment abatement of public nuisance that will have two aspects to it.

The first aspect is the finding of an ongoing nuisance. The second aspect -- and the nuisance,

of course, being a significant interference with public health. The second being the joint and several liability to abate for any defendant who is a substantial contributor.

We do not believe that the apportionment statute will be applicable under those equitable claims to abate, and we believe that when the Court rules on this summary judgment, it will strike a number of the affirmative defenses and streamline the trial as well.

Our third motion for summary judgment is actually related in part to the first motion for summary judgment that I described to you, but in priority terms we put it third because we think that it would be the third one that we believe should be looked at, and that is if the Court rules on our partial adjudication of duties under the Controlled Substances Act motion, which we hope the Court will, then we will also be seeking a factual or an undisputed factual summary judgment of each of the defendant violations.

And if the Court will rule on these, each defendant that we're able to deal with on that basis will take a chunk out of the trial.

Those are the only three motions for summary judgment we anticipate filing, Your Honor.

On the Daubert motions, which is the third

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	1	thing to cover with you here, we will not be filing any
	2	Daubert motions.
	3	We believe that the motions that we would
	4	file in front of you all concern matters that will be
13:09:24	5	best dealt with through cross-examination of the various
	6	experts, so you will not get <i>Daubert</i> motions from the
	7	plaintiffs' side.
	8	That concludes our roadmap, Your Honor.
	9	THE COURT: Thank you, Mr. Lanier.
13:09:37 1	. 0	That's very succinct.
1	.1	Let me just so are you saying if you
1	.2	believe there's undisputed evidence that various
1	.3	defendants violated their duties under the Controlled
1	. 4	Substances Act?
13:10:07 1	.5	Is that is that the thrust of one and
1	. 6	three together?
1	.7	MR. LANIER: Yes, Your Honor. That is the
1	. 8	thrust.
1	. 9	THE COURT: Okay. All right. Well, I
13:10:29 2	20	think that's very clear, and I appreciate that summary.
2	21	Okay. I guess we'll start with the
2	22	manufacturers.
2	23	MR. HEARD: Your Honor, actually the
2	24	distributors will go next.
13:10:44 2	25	THE COURT: Okay. Distributors,

1 distributors can be next. 2 Very good. 3 MR. HEARD: Your Honor, Lane Heard. 4 speaking for the distributors this afternoon, and we'll 13:10:57 5 try to provide a succinct roadmap to three dispositive 6 motions and three Daubert motions. 7 And Your Honor has a hard copy of the slides that we submitted yesterday electronically. 8 9 The three dispositive motions, the first, 13:11:16 10 and not to your surprise, statute of limitations; the 11 second, civil conspiracy; and the third, proximate 12 causation. 13 The first two of these, statute of 14 limitations and civil conspiracy, were filed last week on 13:11:31 15 June the 18th. The third, causation, will be filed by 16 the end of the day today. And the sequence we would 17 suggest to Your Honor is in that very order. 18 If I may, as to each of these motions, let 19 me just highlight what it is that may be distinctive or a 13:11:56 20 wrinkle about these. 21 Where the statute of limitations is 22 concerned, this is a motion on behalf of the 23 manufacturers and the distributors together. 2.4

pharmacies, as you will hear, have a separate motion

based on the statute of limitations.

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It's a motion as to all counts in the complaint, but it is styled a partial summary judgment because this does not seek the complete dismissal of any count. It seeks a dismissal of each claim insofar as the claim accrued before October, 2012. And it does not challenge conduct that accrued after October, 2012.

Now, Your Honor, you're going to find in the motion as it was written that there's a slight difference as between the manufacturers and the distributors because a fraud count was asserted up until today, and so the accrual rules are slightly different for the fraud count, which applied only to the manufacturers.

With the fraud count being dropped, there's now a one hundred percent overlap in the arguments for the distributors and the manufacturers as to the accrual of these claims.

And I guess the only word of explanation is this obviously is not a motion that turns on missing the statute by days or weeks or even months.

The fundamental argument is that the claims accrued years before these lawsuits were filed in 2017, so the shorthand that's used in the motion, this breaking point of October, 2012, arises from the fact that the longest statute of limitations is five years under Ohio

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And if you count back five years from the first filed complaint, which was the Cuyahoga complaint, October 27th, 2017, you get to this October, 2012.

So that's, for discussion purposes in the motion, the date that we keep talking about before and after.

And that motion would obviously streamline the trial because it would focus on a much more limited period of time, the period fundamentally after October, 2012.

The second dispositive motion that's quite important to the distributors is the civil conspiracy. This is a motion filed just by the distributors. It's just as to the civil conspiracy count, which is Count 11 in both the Cuyahoga and Summit complaints.

It addresses the specific elements of the conspiracy alleged in each complaint. There were three such elements: A conspiracy to try to jack up the production quotas, a conspiracy to market the nine misrepresentations that are set forth in the complaints, and an agreement not to report suspicious orders. This motion addresses the lack of evidence as to each of those three alleged agreements.

This is a no-evidence motion. We waited

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for discovery. This motion will make the argument that there's no evidence to support those claims.

And so granting this motion obviously would eliminate one count, but more particularly it would give us a trial in which the evidence is distinct as between the distributors, the manufacturers, the pharmacies.

The third motion on causation which will be filed today is a motion filed on behalf of the distributors. I think you're also going to receive such motions separately from the manufacturers and the pharmacies.

This, too, is a no-evidence motion. We've waited to see the accumulated discovery, but you'll see on the slide, Your Honor, that there's a slight break between the first bullet point and the other three bullet points, and that reflects a difference in character between two sets of arguments.

The first bullet points to an argument that Your Honor — has not been presented to Your Honor before on causation, and points to a particular gap in the evidence that we could not have known about until plaintiffs identified their experts and all discovery was complete.

And that first bullet point goes just to a missing component in the proof of causation. The

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plaintiffs have obviously come forward with experts that say the distributors had inadequate compliance systems. What we don't have is any proof, expert or otherwise, that had we done the compliance plaintiffs said we should have done, that it would have resulted in any fewer shipments of opioids into the two counties.

So that first bullet point, there is a combination of no evidence, no expert proof that even addresses that component, coupled with, you will see in the brief, rather substantial evidence from the plaintiffs' own experts that would indicate that the volume of orders shipped would not have changed even with adequate due diligence.

The second three points are addressed in argument Your Honor has encountered in the motions to dismiss; that is, the chain of causation, but now we're able to couple that argument with the actual evidence or lack of evidence in discovery to show why that chain is too attenuated and causes too remote. And this obviously, this motion, if granted, is dispositive and it applies to all claims.

Where the *Daubert* motions are concerned,
Your Honor, there are going to be quite a number filed by
the defendants collectively, but I would point Your Honor
to three that are of particular concern to the

distributors and that concern them uniquely.

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The three experts are James Rafalski, Seth Whitelaw and Craig McCann. The first two are compliance experts, and they address compliance in slightly different ways.

And I want to point Your Honor to arguments about each of them that are singular that you will meet where they are concerned but will not meet with any other experts who are being challenged. And then I want to direct Your Honor to the ways in which Mr. Rafalski and Mr. McCann are tied together. They are sort of co-dependent or twin experts.

So where Mr. Rafalski is concerned, he worked at the DEA. There are challenges to the reliability of his opinion based on the bases, but what is unique about this particular *Daubert* motion is that Mr. Rafalski felt he could not disclose certain bases for his opinion.

They involve legal guidance he had gotten while he was an employee of the DEA. He said, rightly or wrongly, that he could not disclose that.

So while that failure to completely disclose the bases for his opinions could be construed exclusively as a *Daubert* question, it's also a question of violating Rule 26.

1 So the threshold argument Your Honor will 2 see in that motion is a Rule 26 argument that says he 3 must be disqualified because of his failure to disclose 4 fully the bases for opinion. 13:20:02 5 Let me --6 THE COURT: What did he -- what did he say? 7 I mean, did he -- did he assert law enforcement privilege or, I mean, he couldn't have just refused to answer the 8 9 question. 13:20:18 10 MR. HEARD: Well, I believe he felt like he 11 was constrained in part by the Touhy authorization that 12 he had to testify at all. 13 Also, the advice he had gotten was from 14 lawyers at the DEA. It was legal quidance which informed 13:20:32 15 his view about what the compliance regimen should be for 16 reporting suspicious orders. 17 So whichever it is, he said, "I can't 18 answer those questions." 19 And so we think there's a Rule 26 problem, 13:20:47 20 although it has a Daubert aspect to it as well. 21 Now, let me come back to Mr. Rafalski when 22 we talk about Mr. McCann, explain how they are twinned, 23 but let me also take Seth Whitelaw because he's the other 2.4 compliance expert. 13:21:06 25 What is distinctive about the Daubert

1 challenge here is that while there are arguments made 2 about the reliability of his opinion, which you'll see in 3 the body of the motion, this is, I think, the only 4 Daubert challenge to the qualifications of the expert. It's a claim he simply doesn't have the 13:21:25 5 6 expert he would need --7 THE COURT: That's Mr. Whitelaw? MR. HEARD: That's Mr. Whitelaw. 8 9 THE COURT: Okay. 13:21:33 10 MR. HEARD: Now, I should say as to 11 Mr. Rafalski and Mr. Whitelaw, their opinions are 12 directed at each of the distributors and also to CVS and 13 Walgreen's, so these motions are on behalf of those 14 particular defendants. 13:21:47 15 Now, the way in which Mr. Rafalski and 16 Mr. McCann are related -- and the Court will want to be 17 reading them in conjunction, although the motions 18 certainly cross-reference one another -- is that 19 Mr. Rafalski identified five methodologies for how you 13:22:11 20 could flag suspicious orders. And through counsel, 21 Mr. McCann was provided with those five methodologies. 22 Mr. McCann is admittedly not a subject 23 matter expert. He doesn't claim any expertise with 24 regard to the DEA or suspicious orders or compliance. 13:22:35 25 describes himself as a computer, and he did calculations.

1 So Mr. McCann's opinion in one respect sits 2 on top of Mr. Rafalski because Mr. Rafalski provided him 3 the assumptions that he used in order to count the number 4 of suspicious orders that would follow if you used methodology one, two, three, four or five. 13:22:56 5 6 So part of our challenge to Mr. McCann is 7 those methodologies, we say, are unreliable and unsupported, and if Your Honor were to find that, 8 Mr. McCann's opinion would necessarily fall. 13:23:11 10 But that relationship also operates in the 11 opposite direction as well, because after Mr. McCann had 12 done his calculations and said, "These are the number of 13 suspicious orders that you get if you do the calculation 14 using methodology one, two, three, four or five," 13:23:32 15 Mr. Rafalski then takes that number and says, "That's the 16 number of suspicious orders that were then diverted into 17 the two counties." 18 We make arguments as to how Mr. McCann's 19 calculations are unreliable and how they did not follow 13:23:54 20 the methodology as Mr. Rafalski set it forth. 21 And so we say not only does Mr. McCann's 22 opinion fall because of faulty assumptions he received 23 from Mr. Rafalski, in the opposite direction we say 24 Mr. McCann engaged in unreliable methodologies, and that

when Mr. Rafalski took the end product, his opinion is,

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1 therefore, faulty and he then failed to take an 2 additional step that would have been necessary to reach 3 his ultimate conclusion. 4 So Rafalski and McCann are intertwined, 13:24:32 5 interrelated in that way. 6 So those are the three Daubert motions, 7 Rafalski, Whitelaw, and McCann, that peculiarly concern the distributors, but I would say in closing, Your Honor, 8 you're going to hear from my colleagues at the pharmacies 13:24:51 10 and the manufacturers, there are a series of other 11 motions that are joint so they concern us as well. 12 And of that number, I would just highlight 13 that of concern to the distributors is Mr. David Cutler, who renders an opinion as to the percentage of 14 opioid-related harms that were caused by distributors' 13:25:13 15 conduct as well as manufacturers' conduct; and then there 16 17 is Thomas McGuire who is a damages expert. 18 Now, the damages expert, there are 19 challenges on behalf of all defendants. Mr. McGuire, I 13:25:31 20 think, will be of particular interest to the Court 21 because you'll see that the challenge is based on the 22 fact that his argument is not that there are damages, but 23 that there are opportunity costs. 24 I think that's where I would leave it, Your

Honor, except to say there are tranche two motions and

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1	just so there are no surprises we expect on behalf of the
2	distributors to file a tranche two summary judgment
3	motion about negligence per se. Makes much the same
4	argument that Your Honor granted as in the tribal cases
13:26:09 5	in the last week.
6	And there will be a motion under RICO about
7	the enterprise element that in some sense is a companion
8	to the civil conspiracy claim.
9	But we would invite Your Honor to consider
13:26:26 10	the three dispositive motions we've highlighted and the
11	three Daubert motions.
12	Thank you.
13	THE COURT: All right. Thank you,
14	Mr. Heard.
13:26:40 15	MR. STOFFELMAYR: All right. Good
16	afternoon, Your Honor. Kaspar Stoffelmayr, and I'm
17	liaison counsel for the chain pharmacy defendants.
18	We do have our slides on the screen, but I
19	have hard copies for anyone who doesn't have one or who
13:27:10 20	needs one.
21	Your Honor, do you have a hard copy of our
22	presentation?
23	THE COURT: Yes. Thank you,
24	Mr. Stoffelmayr.
13:27:33 25	MR. STOFFELMAYR: So what I'd like to do is

1 just spend a couple minutes -- I'll try to be brief and 2 obviously nonargumentative -- just going through what are 3 the key motions from our perspective, the pharmacy 4 defendants, and how do they relate to arguments being made by other defendants. 13:27:49 5 There are some related motions that will be 6 7 filed by other parties. I want to just highlight how they're different from our motions so that's clear to the 8 9 Court. 13:28:01 10 You've also asked us, I think a number of 11 times, which motions are most important to us, and which 12 ones would we prefer you to focus on, at least initially. 13 It's worth pointing out there are six 14 pharmacy defendants. We are not all identically 13:28:18 15 situated. And that means you couldn't say here is the 16 one and only one motion that matters the most to all six 17 of us, but I think I can say that for all of us the most 18 important motions would be the limitations motion -- and 19 ours is different -- and the party-specific motions that 13:28:37 20 each of the six defendants will file. 21 And those actually dovetail in a way that I 22 think is helpful, and I'll get to why that is. Those are 23 not completely independent points.

So I'll start with our limitations motion.

This was filed on June 19th so it's already on the

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docket, and we filed a separate motion. We didn't join the motion filed by the distributors and manufacturers and I want to make sure it's clear why. The underlying law is the same and we don't obviously want to, you know, replow all that ground, but the relief we're asking for is quite different.

And the reason the relief the pharmacies are asking for is so different is because there are different applicable limitations periods and different facts that are unique to us that don't apply to other defendants.

So, first, the different limitations periods, there's two reasons for that. One is different claims are asserted against the pharmacy defendants. Not all of the same claims are asserted against the pharmacy defendants that are asserted against the distributors. So we're only talking about an, at most, you know, two to four years. You know, that's an issue to brief, but we're talking about a shorter time period.

And the other reason is that the claims against us were filed later. They came with an amended complaint, so the relevant period with respect to us, is what our motion says anyway, is looking at April, 2014 and forward; not 2012. And in the case of HBC and Discount Drug Mart, it's actually even a bit later.

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The second reason the relief we ask for is so different is that all of the pharmacy defendants stopped distributing controlled substances. This is not an ongoing activity as plaintiffs would say it is, you know, with respect to the distributors.

The pharmacies all stopped doing distribution, but they stopped it at different points in time. It's not as if there was one cut-off date that applies to everybody. So for that reason, the exact relief we ask for is going to vary with respect to each pharmacy.

In some cases, we say distribution stopped entirely outside of the limitations period, and we ask for summary judgment in its -- you know, on those claims in their entirety.

In other cases, we say that there was some distribution in a brief period inside the limitations period. It might be a period of only a few months, so we say that as to that entity, the limitations argument doesn't dispose of the claim entirely. But it does limit the claim to a very, very brief period.

And that's how the party-specific motions dovetail with the limitations motion. The limitations motion, you know, tells you what's left to look at, what is the relevant period you need to look at, and then the

1	party-specific motion might say and this will vary
2	party-by-party "In that brief period that's still
3	relevant no one has criticized our conduct. They've
4	criticized our conduct for things that happened in
13:31:50 5	earlier time periods, but not in that window that's still
6	relevant.
7	THE COURT: All right. Could you
8	just do you have those dates
9	MR. STOFFELMAYR: I can certainly provide
13:31:57 10	them.
11	THE COURT: for the different
12	pharmacies?
13	I've read that. I've read the motion.
14	Was this triggered by when these drugs were
13:32:19 15	changed in classification from Schedule III to Schedule
16	II?
17	I know that promised a lot of companies to
18	change their business plans.
19	MR. STOFFELMAYR: Again it's not
13:32:28 20	consistent.
21	There's certainly some of the pharmacy
22	defendants that only ever distributed C-III or
23	Category Schedule III controlled substances and so
24	when hydrocodone was rescheduled from Schedule III to
13:32:42 25	Schedule II, that's when they stopped distributing the

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1	last opioid.
2	So the relevant dates would be in the case
3	of Walgreen's, their last distribution into Ohio was
4	April of 2014. Early April. So that's outside the
13:32:59 5	limitations period.
6	There are two different relevant CVS
7	entities. One of them also last shipped a
8	hydro excuse me Hydrocodone combination product in
9	April of 2014 outside of the limitations period. The
13:33:17 10	other CVS entity shipped Hydrocodone-containing products
11	until later in the year, April or September, 2014.
12	So that would be a case where there's just
13	a sliver of months inside the limitations period.
14	Giant Eagle, HBC, is in a similar
13:33:36 15	situation. It was with the rescheduling of Hydrocodone
16	that their distribution ended.
17	I believe the same is true for Rite Aid.
18	Their last shipments were in September of 2014.
19	And then Discount
13:33:49 20	THE COURT: Giant Eagle was September of
21	2014?
22	MR. STOFFELMAYR: Yes, Giant Eagle was also
23	September of 2014.
24	THE COURT: Okay.
13:33:57 25	MR. STOFFELMAYR: Same with Rite Aid and

1	same with Discount Drug Mart. Each of them sorry, in
2	the case of Discount Drug Mart, it's well, each of
3	them stopped distributing when Hydrocodone was
4	rescheduled from Schedule III to Schedule II.
13:34:15 5	THE COURT: So that's September, 2014.
6	MR. STOFFELMAYR: October, 2014.
7	Many of them had a last shipment in
8	September in advance of when the rescheduling became
9	effective in October.
13:34:26 10	THE COURT: All right.
11	And what about Walmart, did you mention
12	them?
13	MR. STOFFELMAYR: Walmart goes later.
14	Walmart shipments continued until April of
13:34:38 15	2018, so for them it's not again it's not continuing,
16	but the conduct of distribution anyway continues for
17	several years.
18	It's not just a matter of months in that
19	case.
13:34:54 20	So then I think each of those entities that
21	has at least a sliver of distribution inside the
22	limitations period or more than a sliver is going to
23	argue in their defendant-specific motion and this is
24	an argument they can only make individually about
13:35:09 25	themselves "Hey, nobody criticized our conduct in that

1 time period. They might have criticized us for things we 2 did earlier, but in that time period, not." 3 THE COURT: Well, they're only sued as 4 distributors in these -- in this case. MR. STOFFELMAYR: In this case that's 13:35:25 5 6 These are all arguments that relate 7 specifically to the Track 1 trial. 8 THE COURT: All right. MR. STOFFELMAYR: These don't necessarily 9 13:35:31 10 have broader consequences. 11 There are arguments about the limitations 12 period under Ohio law in this particular -- in this particular trial, but the effect they would have if the 13 14 motions were granted would be to remove this group of 13:35:46 15 defendants from the Track 1 trial; not from 16 the -- wouldn't have necessarily broad consequences 17 beyond that in the litigation. 18 Obviously we might or might not have 19 limitations arguments that relate to other trials or 13:35:58 20 other cases. 21 The other sort of overreaching motions we 22 have filed are -- or will file will be a causation 23 motion. The arguments will be similar as far as the law 2.4 goes, but specific to our facts. 13:36:23 25 And this will be a no-evidence motion as it

1 was described, simply no evidence connecting the 2 shipments, the pharmacy distributors -- sorry -- pharmacy 3 defendants acting as distributors to their own stores. 4 No evidence that would connect those shipments, we would say, to the harm that plaintiffs are claiming. 13:36:42 5 6 And the harm we're talking about here that 7 this motion will be focused on is harm that is allegedly 8 connected to diversion. 9 You know, when it comes to the pharmacy 13:36:56 10 defendants, like the other distributors, the claim here 11 isn't that we shipped too much to our own stores in order 12 to fill legitimate prescriptions, even if there is a 13 claim that those legitimate prescriptions were a result 14 of improper demand. The claim is that the shipments to our stores are somehow connected to the diversion of 13:37:15 15 16 opioids, the improper diversion; not the filling of 17 legitimate prescriptions. 18 THE COURT: I mean, they would have to show 19 that one or more of the stores of the specific pharmacy 13:37:27 20 defendant was a pill mill. 21 MR. STOFFELMAYR: Essentially, yes. 22 And there is -- our motion will argue that 23 there is no evidence that would allow a trier of fact to 2.4 draw that conclusion. 13:37:38 25 THE COURT: Okay.

MR. STOFFELMAYR: We also have a conspiracy motion. This was filed on June 21st, and I just to want make sure it's clear to the Court how this is different from the RICO arguments the Court has already seen in the motion to dismiss context, and will probably see again in the summary judgment context.

There is no RICO claim pled against the

There is no RICO claim pled against the pharmacy defendants, so this motion goes only to the Ohio common law conspiracy claim. And it's a no-evidence motion. We say there is no evidence to allow a trier of fact to conclude that the pharmacy defendants entered into a, quote, unquote, malicious combination, which would be required for a civil conspiracy claim.

The third and last common motion, which has not been filed yet but will, is a preemption motion, and this is a preemption argument the Court has not seen yet. I do want to, at the outset, again make clear what it's not.

This is not the sort of preemption argument the Court has seen made by the manufacturer defendants that has to do with how the FDA regulates the labeling for prescription drugs. That's an important preemption argument, but a very different one.

Our preemption argument goes to how the legal scheme governing the distribution of controlled

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substances works. And the issue presented is whether the balance that this Controlled Substances Act strikes between permitting distribution and restricting distribution, I mean one way to think of it is the statute is clear on this, it has two goals, to get drugs into the hands of people — I'm paraphrasing obviously — but to get drugs into the hands of people who need them and to keep drugs out of the hands of people who shouldn't have them.

That's a balance that the statute tries to strike by making some things legal and some things illegal, and the issue presented is whether it's permissible under preemption law for state tort law obligations to rest on top of that federal scheme and alter the balance. And our argument obviously is that it's not permissible.

And then, finally, on the summary judgment motions I alluded to, each pharmacy defendant will file an individual motion. They will be -- you know, they are certainly not complete. They will be variations of no-evidence motions and, as I said, in many cases they will dovetail with the limitations motion.

Last point I want to address, and don't want to spend unnecessary time on it, are the *Daubert* or expert motions. I would only just reiterate what

Mr. Heard said from our perspective as well the Rafalski, McCann and Whitelaw motions are the ones of the greatest unique concern to us.

And I completely agree as to Rafalski and McCann, it's not a qualifications challenge, it is a challenge to assumptions that they both make, and it's a consequence of the way their reports work together or their opinions work together that if one falls, the other falls as well.

So if Rafalski is inadmissible,
Mr. McCann's opinions don't come in and, likewise, if
Mr. McCann's opinions are improper, there would be no
basis for at least most of, I don't want to say
everything, but much of what Mr. Rafalski says. That's
our argument in any event.

The other motions, we list the ones on our slide which you would say we have a particular interest, but again those three, if you were asking us to prioritize, those three are certainly the most important from our perspective. Followed by, I think, by the Cutler and Gruber motions where the experts try to say as a matter of economics, "Here's how I connect a volume of shipments to damages actually suffered by the plaintiffs."

You know, it's one thing to say, "Here's a

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1 lot of shipments and here's a lot of expenses," but how 2 do you say what would have been different, you know, the 3 but-for world if those shipments had not happened or had 4 been smaller, would expenditures have been any different. 13:41:55 5 And the Cutler and Gruber opinions go to 6 that, and so our motions on those experts are obviously 7 important to us as well. THE COURT: Okay. Thank you very much, 8 9 Mr. Stoffelmayr. 13:42:13 10 MR. CHEFFO: Thank you, Your Honor. Mark 11 Cheffo. 12 Do you have a copy of our slides? 13 THE COURT: Yes, I have them, Mr. Cheffo. 14 You have more slides, you have the most number of slides. 13:42:36 15 16 MR. CHEFFO: That's what it looks like. 17 Yeah, I think we win the prize for the most slides. 18 Your Honor, so let me first just thank you 19 and Magistrate Judge Ruiz and the Special Masters and the 13:42:53 20 clerk -- your clerks and your staff for giving us this 21 opportunity -- we really do appreciate -- to really 22 preview and contextualize what you're going to be seeing 23 on Friday, some of which you've seen already and I think 24 anticipate. 13:43:04 25 The way we're going to do it, if you don't

mind, we're going to stay seated because I'm going to do part of this and Donna Welch and Steve Reed, we're going to somewhat tag team here.

What we, I think, want to do is just set the backdrop here.

So you've made some comments about the number of motions, and we are very sensitive to that fact, but I think to some extent the next slide or two just really tells the story here.

And we hear Mr. Lanier's comments and they dropped the fraud claim and he indicates that he's going to continue to trim, and obviously to the extent that some of these 80 different defendants and some of these multiple causes of actions are trimmed, that will be helpful to us. It will be helpful to the Court and obviously the staff. So we welcome that kind of expeditiously.

But the point being that there are, as you can see, many different causes of action. Some of them, as you can see here, are against all the defendants, but then there's a host of other RICO and Ohio claims that are as to certain defendants but still a substantial portion.

Some of them are overlapping. Some of them are not. But obviously they are all going to require an

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incredible amount of proof and experts, and to the extent that we can trim those, obviously that will -- that will help everyone.

What I'm going to, with my colleagues' help, try to do today is identify those motions and Daubert challenges that we think should be read together respectfully, hopefully give the Court a little bit of guidance at least as to our thinking, how we would approach it.

What you'll also hear is that certain of the Daubert motions and others might not be needed and probably would not be needed if you were to grant some in whole or in part. Some dispose of all claims, others just certain of the claims, and then there's, frankly, a grouping of particularly Daubert motions and perhaps even some of the summary judgment issues that would substantially streamline the evidence and the time required at trial, which we think is also a very important objective.

And the last thing I think I'll say as a preview is that, you know, we don't really prioritize these in terms of order of importance because, frankly, you know, we think that they're all important. But what we've tried to do is, again, give the Court some type of visibility as to how it might consider approaching these

motions.

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So this is kind of an overall slide. As you can see on the left, there's the statute of limitations issue, then there's the causation motions. And we would suggest, you know, obviously to the extent even if you were to divide *Daubert* with causation, as you'll hear from Ms. Welch, that this is one that we think are, to a large extent, inextricably intertwined. And it would make sense to read both the *Daubert* along with the causation briefs because, as you'll hear, we think that really they are a predicate for one another.

Obviously then there will be the RICO summary judgment motions, and then there are the joint summary motions that are listed here, including preemption, public nuisance, and then Steve will talk about -- Mr. Reed will talk about the generics and no evidence issues.

This again, you know, in the spirit of roadmap, the marketing *Dauberts*, Dr. Egilman, Dr. Kessler and Perri, those are folks who we've made *Daubert* challenges to.

We've combined, as you'll see, the Kessler/Perri motions.

There's the diversion *Dauberts*. You've heard a little bit about those, and those are the three

experts that we intend to challenge.

There's the damages experts, McGuire, and the abatement, and then obviously there's the other separate *Daubert* challenges that you will see and you will receive on Friday.

So with that, I will be back in a minute or two, but I'm going to ask Ms. Welch to kind of address the causation issues.

MS. WELCH: Good afternoon, Your Honor, and Special Masters and staff.

I would like to provide a brief framework for the manufacturer defendants' specific briefing relating to plaintiffs' burden to prove proximate cause which we believe cuts across all claims.

And the principal brief that we would point the Court to is, in the first instance, the manufacturing defendants' summary judgment motion which will be filed on Friday regarding a failure to prove proximate cause.

And as a threshold issue, we would note for the Court that plaintiffs' sole proof of proximate cause with respect to the manufacturing defendants relies on interrelated aggregate proof models of their experts.

And with respect to the manufacturing defendants' marketing-based claims, the claims that essentially allege that misrepresentations made by the

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1 manufacturers in the promotion and marketing of 2 prescription opioids caused the harm, relies solely on 3 two aggregate proof models: One offered by Professor 4 Meredith Rosenthal and one by Professor David Cutler. 13:48:24 5 We would respectfully suggest that the 6 Court may want to first review the manufacturing 7 defendants' causation motion, and then the related Daubert motions directed at Professor Rosenthal and 8 9 separately at Professor Cutler. 13:48:45 10 And the principal basis of the summary 11 judgment motion, which comes out in the Daubert motions 12 as well, is that these models simply don't separate out 13 harm, on the one hand, from prescription opioids and 14 harm, on the other hand, from illegal drugs. 13:49:13 15 Second, that neither of the models separate 16 out in any way lawful marketing by the manufacturers from 17 marketing that is alleged to be unlawful. 18 MR. WEINBERGER: Your Honor, Peter 19 Weinberger. 13:49:33 20 We followed your directive, and I don't 21 believe Ms. Welch is following the directive that we're 22 not going to argue these motions today. 23 And this seems --24 THE COURT: Well, I don't -- I mean, she 13:49:47 25 just said, "This is what our motion's going to say," all

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I mean, I think she's explaining how the proximate cause model motion relates to the *Daubert* challenges for Rosenthal and Cutler, so that's how I took it.

I mean, so the -- the attack basically is -- what she's saying is -- and, Peter, I don't know if it's true -- she's saying that your -- your proof relies almost exclusively on these two experts, and if they knock out these experts, then they knock out your proof.

And she's just said this is what they're saying so, I mean, so far I don't think it's a problem. I don't want -- need any more argument, but just saying what the challenge is so.

MS. WELCH: Thank you, Your Honor. And that was certainly the intent this afternoon, just to isolate and help the Court understand the bases for the causation motion and the overlap with the bases in many respects for the separate *Daubert* motions.

The third point with respect to the models that we would point out is that they don't separate out the conduct of any individual defendant manufacturer versus nondefendants or all manufacturers together.

The impact with respect to granting the causation motion for the manufacturing defendants would

be resolution of all of the claims against the 1 2 manufacturing defendants brought by the Track 1 3 plaintiffs, and we believe would provide meaningful 4 quidance regarding the proof that needs to be offered by 13:51:30 5 other MDL plaintiffs, including in Track 2. 6 And if you turn to the next slide, this 7 attempts visually to identify again the aggregate proof models that are relied on here, first for the bucket of 8 marketing-related claims against the manufacturers, and, 13:51:54 10 second, for the distribution or diversion-related claims. 11 And I'll talk briefly about the motion 12 being brought with respect to Professor Rosenthal's model 13 and with respect to Professor Cutler's model. 14 I believe the Court has now heard a little 13:52:17 15 bit about the McGuire damages Daubert motion which is 16 being brought on behalf of all the defendants, but 17 suffice it to say -- and I think, Your Honor, you've got 18 it exactly right -- that it is our position that if the 19 causation motion for the manufacturers were to be 13:52:32 20 granted, it would obviate the need to address the Rosenthal motion or the Cutler motion as it relates to 21 22 the manufacturers. 23 On the flip side --24 THE COURT: It was actually the opposite. 13:52:46 25 So you're saying that the -- you're saying

1 that the only -- the only evidence that the plaintiffs 2 have on proximate cause comes from these two experts and 3 if I knock out these experts, they don't survive Daubert 4 challenge, then there isn't anything there. 13:53:05 5 So you're suggesting they are interrelated; 6 not that they are somehow some separate -- that's how I 7 took it. MS. WELCH: You're exactly right, Your 8 9 It's really two sides of the same coin in our Honor. 13:53:20 10 view. 11 If the Rosenthal and Cutler models were to 12 be admitted into evidence, we believe -- and we don't 13 believe they should be -- but we believe that the same 14 result applies because even taking those models at face 13:53:37 15 value, they simply don't connect the proximate cause 16 dots. 17 So whether it's grant of the causation 18 motion for summary judgment leading to no need to further 19 separately address the two Daubert motions, or 13:53:53 20 addressing, first, the Rosenthal motion and next in line 21 the Cutler motion, we believe if those two models were 22 excluded, then the claims against the manufacturing 23 defendants would fail. 24 Briefly, with respect to the separate 13:54:13 25 bucket of theories against the manufacturing defendants,

1 which is the distribution or the diversion claims, again 2 we think there is an interrelated component with respect 3 to the aggregate proof, which is the only proof 4 plaintiffs offer of causation for the diversion or 13:54:33 5 distribution claims. I won't go into the bases for the motions 6 7 to exclude McCann and Rafalski. They were addressed both by Mr. Heard and Mr. Stoffelmayr. 8 9 Suffice it to say that from the 13:54:53 10 manufacturers' perspective, none of the experts --11 McCann, Rafalski, or Lacey Keller -- identify any 12 suspicious orders that were shipped by manufacturers into 13 the Track 1 counties. 14 So as a threshold matter, we believe 13:55:14 15 proximate cause, the story of proximate cause begins and 16 ends on the diversion claims with the exclusion of 17 McCann, Rafalski and Keller. 18 I would note further -- and it's the red 19 zeroes on this chart -- that you will see in our 13:55:36 20 causation summary judgment motion that plaintiffs offer 21 no proof, expert or otherwise, that purports to link any 22 alleged diversion by manufacturers to either third party 23 harms or further down the chain to damages or abatement. 24 So we believe there is a failure of 13:56:01 25 proximate cause both with respect to the marketing claims

1 and the distribution claims. 2 Specific with respect to the marketing 3 claims, again after a review of the manufacturers' 4 causation motion, we would respectfully suggest that the 13:56:26 5 Court would want to review the Daubert motion regarding 6 Professor Rosenthal's aggregate proof model. 7 We don't seek to exclude Professor Rosenthal on the basis of qualifications, but as the 8 9 Court knows, expert opinions that don't fail -- or that 13:56:46 10 don't connect the alleged conduct of a defendant to 11 injury are commonly excluded for lack of fit. 12 And lack of fit is the principal basis for 13 the Daubert motion regarding Professor Rosenthal. 14 Rosenthal assumes that all marketing was unlawful. 13:57:09 15 16 MR. WEINBERGER: Objection, Your Honor. 17 THE COURT: Well, yeah, that, that's more 18 of an argument, so I agree. 19 So you're just saying her expert -- her 13:57:21 20 expert opinion doesn't fit the issues in this case. 21 MS. WELCH: That's exactly right, Your 22 Honor. 23 And beyond that, as identified in the 2.4 briefing, we believe there are other methodologic flaws 13:57:34 25 that would separately require exclusion of Professor

Rosenthal.

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Next, we would urge the Court to look at the *Daubert* motion as it relates to Professor David Cutler. Because Professor Cutler relies, as one of his principal inputs in his model, on Professor Rosenthal, it's our belief that if the Rosenthal model is excluded, the Cutler model fails as well.

So again, with respect to the claims against the manufacturers, if the Rosenthal *Daubert* motion is granted, it would obviate separate consideration of the Cutler *Daubert* motion with respect to manufacturers.

But I would note that the Cutler Daubert motion is brought on behalf of all defendants, and so in addition to inappropriate reliance on the Rosenthal inputs, we have separate fit issues with Professor Rosenthal's aggregate proof models, which really look at average national opioid shipments by anyone and a correlation with opioid mortality, both related to prescription drugs and illegal drugs.

The final set of *Daubert* motions that we would suggest the Court would want to look at -- but again after the causation brief, the Rosenthal *Daubert* motion and the Cutler *Daubert* motion -- would be related *Daubert* motions that go to three noneconomic experts who

1 attempt to link the marketing of the manufacturer 2 defendants to illegal drugs. Those are David Schumacher, an anesthesiologist; Anna Lembke, a psychiatrist; and 3 4 Katherine Keyes, an epidemiologist. These would not be dispositive with respect 13:59:52 5 6 to the causation motion for summary judgment, but they do 7 inform that motion in certain respects. And the principal basis on which we move to 8 9 exclude all three of those experts are qualifications and 14:00:10 10 the reliability of their underlying methodologies, 11 including a failure to analyze conduct specifically in 12 the Track 1 counties. 13 And with that, I'll turn it back over to 14 mark. 14:00:23 15 MR. CHEFFO: Great. Thanks, Donna. 16 Thanks, Your Honor. 17 So as you just heard, those were, you know, 18 essentially what we would, you know, respectfully request 19 of the place to start to the extent that the Court has to 14:00:35 20 start somewhere. 21 And what I'm going to cover now are some of 22 the, you know, again important claims, but many of them 23 may not need to be addressed to the extent that the Court 24 were to grant in part some or all of the causation

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issues.

1 So with respect to the RICO and conspiracy 2 claims, this would obviously resolve less than all of the 3 We believe we've tried to track some of the 4 quidance and learning from the Report & Recommendation, 14:01:02 5 Your Honor's previous rulings, and obviously to the extent a RICO claim was dismissed, conspiracy claims, it 6 7 would substantially narrow the case and, we think, make it much, much more manageable from a trial perspective by 8 9 a lot. 14:01:18 10 I won't spend a lot of time; just 11 highlighting what you might expect are the bases of our 12 motion which would go to the two RICO claims is 13 challenging the enterprise and conspiracy allegations, 14 and basically that there's no evidence of cause -- of 14:01:35 15 injury or damages that is caused by the RICO violations. 16 And as you can see there, it would resolve 17 six of the claims and, as I indicated, really 18 substantially narrow this case for trial. 19 With respect to nuisance, again relatively 14:01:52 20 straightforward in the sense of what our arguments are. 21 This is on behalf of the manufacturers. It is two, two 22 of the counts, the common law and statutory nuisance 23 claims. 24 You know, the three primary bases, no

evidence that manufacturers significantly interfered with

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a public right. Implicit in that is that we don't believe that the plaintiffs have actually defined what a nuisance is or, you know, appropriately characterized that, other than kind of claims about an opioid crisis or epidemic, which we don't think are enough.

And to the extent that they are going to

And to the extent that they are going to rely on what Your Honor offered in the *Blackfeet* decision, I guess that will remain to be seen, but that's going to be a core element of our motion with respect to nuisance.

You can also see that we don't believe that the manufacturers violated any predicate law, nor is there any evidence of that; and again the causation argument, that there's no evidence that the conduct proximately caused any harms in the counties at issue, and obviously would substantially narrow the claims in terms of the nuisance issues.

I'm going to briefly now turn to a few of the Daubert motions.

So this is a motion that is brought on behalf of all defendants. We believe that this is one that can, you know, wait until after Your Honor addresses the causation issues.

Our kind of main issue, as you'll read, is that Dr. Egilman is a kind of a catch-all. He, in our

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1 view, purports to do what a jury should be doing. 2 offers opinions about the defendants' motives. He 3 basically --4 MR. WEINBERGER: Objection, Your Honor. MR. CHEFFO: I'm just explaining what they 14:03:37 5 6 are going to read on Friday. 7 THE COURT: All right. I think basically you're saying -- you're alleging that he's taking the 8 9 role of a jury and it's not a proper subject for an 14:03:50 10 expert. 11 MR. CHEFFO: That's correct, Your Honor. 12 THE COURT: So I can see the slides so. 13 MR. CHEFFO: Okay. And I think that's 14 right. 14:03:57 15 And I think the one, the one point we would 16 make throughout all of these is that there are clearly 17 some of the Daubert motions, and I think you've heard, 18 that are focused on qualifications, but it is important I 19 think to focus that many of them are not focused on 14:04:11 20 qualifications, and there are fit and reliability issues 21 that I think are important to focus on. 22 Matthew Perri is, as I indicated, he and 23 Dr. Kessler are addressed in the same motion. Unlike 2.4 Dr. Kessler where our motion is focused on certain 14:04:29 25 aspects of Dr. Kessler's testimony, with respect to

1 Matthew Perri it's focused on his entire testimony, and 2 similar to what, you know, we heard and what you can read 3 is that he basically, you know, in our view does not 4 serve an appropriate role as an expert. And telling the 14:04:46 5 jury, you know, what documents say and people think and 6 what conclusions are is not appropriate. 7 Then with respect to Dr. Kessler, again, all defendants have moved with respect to him, same 8 motion because it's similar -- excuse me. Thank you. 9 I 14:05:08 10 have to keep up here. 11 He -- what we have not moved with respect 12 to, you know, regulatory framework testimony are issues 13 or more about offering legal opinions, kind of reading 14 documents and try to articulate what companies think or 14:05:25 15 why they did. We think that's a basis for exclusion, as 16 he has been excluded before on similar grounds. 17 And Lacey Keller, we seek to exclude her 18 entire testimony; reliability and fit, foundation issues. 19 I mean, just as a quick preview, the main kind of thrust 14:05:49 20 is that she only does kind of one step of what we think 21 is a two-step analysis for suspicious orders. We lay 22 that out, I think, pretty clearly in the brief. 23 And as a result, we think that her opinions

don't fit and there's not an appropriate foundation.

And then, finally, before I turn it over to

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1 Mr. Reed, there's a preemption issue you've heard about. 2 The distributors' preemption issue. 3 Ours is, we think, well-taken for a number 4 of reasons. And also, obviously, to the extent that the 14:06:26 5 Court were to grant this in whole or part would again 6 substantially limit the amount of evidence and the 7 documents and the testimony that would be required. So the main thrust is that there's a 8 9 preemption argument that we think is well-founded with 14:06:43 10 respect to the plaintiffs' state law claims for 11 inadequate marketing and labeling based on, you know, 12 lawful and approved products, and their state law fraud 13 on the DEA claims are also preempted. 14 And this is -- this is a particularly 14:06:57 15 important one for streamlining, you know, what we think 16 will be a very challenging, you know, trial period, to 17 the extent that the Court allows the cases to proceed. 18 So I am, in the spirit of time, unless Your 19 Honor has any questions, I'm going to turn it over to 14:07:14 20 Mr. Reed to kind of close it out. 21 THE COURT: Okay. 22 Thank you, Your Honor. So I MR. REED: 23 have the good fortune of batting cleanup. 24 A few slides that I would like to go 14:07:28 25 through.

I focus on some specific motions for summary judgment.

The first one is a targeted motion for summary judgment filed on behalf of -- well, filed with respect to generics. There are two types of defendants who will be joining this motion. There are defendants who have only sell and have only ever sold generic medications, and then there are defendants who sell both branded and generics, but the motion itself will be focused on claims with respect to generics.

The claims at issue in this motion will be claims based on the alleged false marketing or failure to warn with respect to generics.

So it's a fairly targeted motion. You'll see that that targeted motion addresses a number of claims in the complaint, so it will have the effect, if granted, of significantly narrowing the case and the issues at trial. And it will also have the effect, or should, of limiting the number of defendants who will have to participate in the trial.

I don't intend to get into argument, but we do identify for Your Honor's convenience the bases on which this group will intend to move.

We'll explain some differences about the industry and why generics don't promote their products.

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1 We'll explain that there was no record 2 evidence of promotion in the record. 3 We'll explain the law that was briefed in 4 the tribal cases, and I think is familiar with Your 14:08:57 5 Honor, that explains why any state law claim that would 6 impose a duty to warn is preempted by federal law. 7 And then, finally, it will address a concern that Your Honor has expressed at one point or 8 9 another about whether there's liability when 14:09:11 10 one-third -- one entity sells into a market that it has 11 reason to believe is inflated by fraud. And we'll 12 explain how the Supreme Court and the Sixth Circuit have 13 addressed that particular issue. 14 So that, that is -- that motion, and as I 14:09:25 15 say, that could have a significant impact in narrowing 16 the case. 17 If we go to Slide 20, these are 18 defendant-specific motions, so much of what you've heard 19 to this point, Your Honor, are descriptions of motions 14:09:41 20 that are jointly filed either by all defendants or by 21 groups of defendants, but as Your Honor recognized at the 22 May hearing and I think has recognized throughout this 23 case, there are multiple defendants in this case, and 24 each of them has the right to defend itself.

We're still left with -- I don't know what

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the final count is, but we've got many dozens of defendants, and each of them has an interest in addressing the claims against them.

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So the goal here is to have short, focused motions filed on behalf of those manufacturer defendants who wish to file them. It's not clear yet whether all of them will want to or not. But to the extent they do, the intent here is to focus on unique factors applicable to that defendant, the moving defendant, again with a goal to avoid overlap.

But some of the themes that you'll see will cut across motions -- absence of wrongdoing, absence of causation, settlement/release, et cetera -- but again the intent here will be to focus on defendant-specific issues, the record as to those defendants.

And again the implications, if those motions are granted, obviously it will help to cull the case.

We've heard from Mr. Lanier that the plaintiffs intend to cull the case, to drop defendants. Certainly this is one way we can encourage the Court to do that for the plaintiffs.

And, finally, if we go to the last slide,
Slide 21, these are the so-called no-evidence defendants.
Maybe we will improve upon the title when we finally get

1 to filing, but the whole point here is again we have 2 dozens of defendants in this case. Some of the 3 defendants in the Track 1 case were added -- added to 4 this case even after the close of discovery. 14:11:33 5 And for many of them, they were never 6 served with discovery. There's no evidentiary record 7 with respect to defendants. We've listed a number of those entities on 8 9 this slide. It's not meant to be exhaustive. But again, 14:11:47 10 the point here is that to the extent there's no evidence 11 in the record with respect to these defendants, there's 12 no legitimate issue of fact that would justify having 13 them appear at trial. 14 It obviously serves the broader goal of streamlining the case, culling the defendants, and 14:12:03 15 16 focusing on those entities, in the short period of time 17 that we have, where plaintiffs have some basis to assert 18 a claim. 19 THE COURT: Okay. Thank you, Mr. Reed. 14:12:17 20 Do you have any questions? 21 All right. Well, I want to thank all 22 counsel. There was a lot of -- obviously the ones who 23 spoke, but there were a whole lot of other folks behind 2.4 the scenes who helped put this together.

I think this is very helpful to me and my

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1	team to get a preview. Obviously I've read the ones that
2	have been filed so I had a good sense of those, but all
3	the others and how they relate, and we'll figure out the
4	best way that we can to address them.
14:12:49 5	So unless anyone else has anything to say,
6	anything?
7	We're adjourned, and I want to thank
8	everyone.
9	THE CLERK: All rise.
14:13:00 10	(Proceedings concluded at 2:13 p.m.)
11	
12	CERTIFICATE
13	I certify that the foregoing is a correct
14	transcript from the record of proceedings in the
15	above-entitled matter.
16	
17	
18	
19	/s/Susan Trischan
20	/S/ Susan Trischan, Official Court Reporter
21	Certified Realtime Reporter
22	7-189 U.S. Court House
23	801 West Superior Avenue Cleveland, Ohio 44113
24	(216) 357-7087
25	